

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVII

San Francisco, September 9, 1938

No. 32

Labor Day Celebrated In Traditional Manner By Unionists of City

Labor Day, 1938, in San Francisco will long be remembered as the date of one of the greatest demonstrations of labor ever held in the City of San Francisco. With thousands of workers marching shoulder to shoulder up Market street from the Ferry building to the Civic Center, displaying the banners and mottoes of their different crafts, and sidewalks jammed with humanity, the whole city appeared to have devoted itself to celebrating Labor Day in traditional manner.

There were two parades—that of the American Federation of Labor starting promptly at 10 a. m. led by a massed band of 120 pieces from the Musicians' Union, with cars containing Mayor Rossi and other city officials and notables in the labor movement, the parade presented a striking spectacle.

Following came an attraction which caused more amusement and comment than any feature of the great parade—members of the American Federation of Actors, many in costume, and presenting clever acts. Street car service on Market street was suspended and three hundred police kept the crowds from overflowing onto the street.

A Brilliant Spectacle

Many of the unions marching in the parade displayed uniforms of brilliant colors, and with floats of unique and elaborate design these furnished interesting features of the great parade. The women marchers contributed greatly to the interest, dressed in gay colors and keeping step with the music.

The A. F. of L. parade took three hours to pass a given point, and was followed by the unions affiliated with the C. I. O., in which the largest unit was furnished by the waterfront unions.

Climaxing the celebration was a mass gathering of members of the A. F. of L. unions in the Civic Auditorium at night which was addressed by Congressman Franck Havenner, and at which entertainment was furnished by members of the American Federation of Actors. The gathering wound up with a grand ball, which continued until early morning.

Oakland's Celebration

The A. F. of L. did not celebrate the day in Oakland with a parade, many of the unions advising their members to join in San Francisco's celebration. The C. I. O., however, did turn out in a parade which marched on Broadway to Lake Merritt, where marchers listened to addresses by Gordon F. Irvine, representative of the railroad brotherhoods, Mayor William J. McCracken and Herbert Resner.

A mass meeting was held by the A. F. of L. unions in the Municipal Auditorium at night.

Significant Words of President

President Roosevelt took advantage of the holiday to deliver a significant speech at Denton, Maryland, in behalf of the candidacy of David J. Lewis for the United States Senate in opposition to Millard E. Tydings, incumbent, who was charged by the President with betraying the "new deal." He eulogized Lewis's work as a member

of the lower house of the Maryland Legislature in pioneering workmen's compensation legislation, leading to the first of such laws enacted in the United States, and for his work in Congress in behalf of parcel post legislation. Later, he said, Lewis was a leader in the movement for social security. "It is the privilege of some of us to dream dreams," he said, "and of some of us to carry out the dreams of others. But in Maryland you are fortunate in having a man who not only has seen visions but made them come true."

The President's speech swung into a statement of the unity of interest between farmer and laborer and a charge that a "minority" in the nation was "short-sightedly sure its interests must lie in exploiting all who labor on the farm as well as in the mill and the mine."

Green Scores "C"

Expressing "ke" administration of the President William C. Green, American Federation of Labor said in his Labor Day address at Providence, R. I., that his organization would go to Congress for changes necessary to prevent "further maladministration of the act."

"We are convinced," said Green, "that dominating influences in the National Labor Relations Board have applied the law contrary to both its spirit and letter. . . . We cannot and will not acquiesce in the procedure followed by members of the board."

Calling the C.I.O. a secession movement, Green said all supporters of that organization "are giving aid and assistance to division within the ranks of labor."

Madame Perkins Advocates Peace

Secretary of Labor Perkins observed Labor Day with an appeal for peace between the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis's C. I. O.

In an address prepared for delivery over a nation-wide radio network she deplored jurisdictional disputes between the warring labor factions and warned them that wage earners would suffer unless a reconciliation were effected.

"Dissension and division inevitably lead to loss of influence and prestige of all those involved," Miss Perkins declared, "particularly in matters where the public interest may be concerned."

Unemployment Payments

Payment of \$36,665,000 in unemployment benefits during July to insured jobless workers in twenty-eight states brought the total distributed since the beginning of the year to approximately \$216,000,000, the Social Security Board announces.

The amount of benefits paid in July decreased 8 per cent from the previous month, the first significant decrease since payments began, and was accompanied by a sharp drop of 21 per cent in the number of initial claims for benefits filed in states which paid benefits in June. Re-employment of workers who had been receiving benefits and fewer lay-offs were significant factors underlying these decreases, according to special reports to the Social Security Board from several states. However, exhaustion of wage credits of workers who had been receiving benefits must also be considered as a factor contributing to the reduction in the amount of benefits paid.

Thousands Strike in Twenty-seven Stores In Down-Town District

Authorized by a meeting of the Retail Department Store Clerks' Union held on Tuesday evening last, employees of twenty-seven major San Francisco department stores went on strike on Wednesday morning and began picketing the various places of business. In addition to the members of the Clerks' Union directly affected, many other unions are indirectly involved.

Announcement was made in the daily newspapers by a group of forty-seven stores, including those struck and several shoe firms, that they would be open for business as usual Wednesday.

Many of the struck stores were open as announced, but apparently there was little or no business transacted. Although elaborate preparations had been made to police the stores affected, no disturbances were reported during the first day of the strike.

Employers' Unreasonable Attitude

The failure of negotiations between the union and the employers was not unexpected, as the San Francisco Retailers' Council offered no proposal upon which to reach agreement. Their position was the rather unusual one of a demand that the union withdraw all its demands before negotiations for a renewal of contractual relations would proceed.

Larry Vail, secretary of the union, issued a statement after the meeting on Tuesday night at which the strike was authorized in which he declared it was obvious that the employers were "solely interested in a strike to the end of breaking the union."

He said the union had presented a seniority clause that was modified for clarification from that in effect under last year's contract.

The offer, he declared, had been rejected, as was an offer to arbitrate that issue and the union's hiring list proposal.

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council said that in the hiring list demand the union asked that persons employed in the industry—regardless of union affiliation—be given preference of employment.

Committee's Work Fruitless

"The Labor Council committee," Shelley said, "has done all we can do."

"We were instructed to try to find a basis for the resumption of negotiations; failing that the union has the sanction of the Labor Council to strike."

The union previously had instructed its negotiating committee to call a strike when and if necessary.

The council sanction was voted last Friday night, on the understanding no action would be taken before Tuesday's last attempt at peace.

The dispute which was climaxed when the store employees went on strike Wednesday has been in progress for several months, and involves many of the city's leading stores.

Last year's contract expired in July and subsequently was twice extended, finally expiring on September 1.

Take Arbitrary Position

Negotiations were broken off when employer representatives said there was no further use of talking while the unions stood on three demands—

the thirty-five-hour week, store-wide seniority and the closed shop.

The union dropped the thirty-five-hour week demand, revised the seniority clause and substituted the hiring list plan for the closed shop.

Mayor Rossi called both sides into his office last week and urged "one more meeting" for peace. His honor was in Portland when the final break came, and immediately dispatched a telegram urging that the strike be deferred, adding, "I do not believe even now that the situation is hopeless."

Union's Story of Negotiations

On Wednesday public statements were issued by Larry Vail, secretary of the union; John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, and Milton Marks of the Retailers' Council. Vail said:

"A strike was called for Wednesday at 7 a. m. in thirty-five department stores in San Francisco, employing approximately 8000 persons. The strike action was taken as a result of a strike vote taken by the union two weeks ago, and after sanction had been granted by the San Francisco Labor Council, and all efforts to avert the strike had failed.

"The San Francisco Labor Council set up a special committee for the purpose of attempting to aid in arriving at an amicable settlement.

Union Recedes From Position

"Upon the suggestion of this committee the union, in its effort to avoid a strike, receded from its proposal for a thirty-five-hour week; receded

from its proposal for the union store, substituting therefor a registered list of employees in the industry, whether union or non-union; and offered to accept last year's seniority clause.

"In addition the union offered to arbitrate all differences that could not be settled directly in negotiations. All these proposals were refused by the employers.

"Negotiations started with the employers on the agreement the latter part of June. In the middle of August the employers broke off negotiations, while both sides were still considering proposals and when certain sections of the agreement had not even been discussed.

Union Charges Bad Faith

"It is obvious from this action on the part of the employers, from their refusal to work out compromise proposals after the union had receded from its position, and their refusal to arbitrate differences, that the employers were solely interested in the strike to the end of breaking the union.

"The strike sanction by the Labor Council has the support of all organized labor. We have compromised, we have receded from our position, we have offered to arbitrate. The employers have done nothing to avert a strike. Their real desire is to break the union if they can.

"We know that we will have the support of the citizenry of San Francisco who are cognizant of our efforts to avert a strike, and know that the employers have done nothing except to insist upon a showdown with its ill effects upon the entire community."

Employers Refuse Arbitration

Shelley's statement was as follows:

"The employers rejected the union proposal on seniority and regulation of hiring, regardless of membership or non-membership in the union.

"Following the rejection of these points the Labor Council committee of five on behalf of the union and with the approval of the union negotiating committee offered to submit all issues in dispute at the present time to arbitration. The employers definitely and finally rejected this."

OBITUARY NOTE

("Union Register," Seattle, Wash.)

Died August 1st.—C. I. O. Regional office in Portland, Ore.

Cause of Death—Malnutrition.

Brought into the world about a year ago, the C. I. O. office, as an infant, made considerable hue and cry. It was adopted by illegitimate unionism immediately after birth, and many wild speculations were made by its sponsors as to what it would achieve in its career.

E. B. O'Grady, C. I. O. regional director for Oregon, is the sole surviving relative of the deceased. Mr. O'Grady plans an early return to San Francisco.

Winners of Trophies In Labor Day Parade

Following is a list of the winners of trophies in last Monday's parade, together with the names of the donors of the trophies:

Best Appearance—First, American Federation of Actors, donor Mayor Rossi; second, Building Service Employees, Judge Herbert C. Kaufman; third, Stove Crafts, Judge J. J. Van Nostrand; fourth, Sailors, Judge Joseph Golden.

Largest Percentage of Members in Line—First, Bottlers No. 293, Granat Brothers; second, Moving Picture Projectionists, Judge Timothy J. Fitzpatrick; third, District Council of Carpenters, Judge D. S. O'Brien; fourth, District Council of Laborers, San Francisco Bar Pilots.

Best Turnout of Women—First, Laundry Workers No. 26, Assessor Russell Wolden; second, United Garment Workers No. 131, Judge George J. Steiger; third, Candy Workers' Local No. 2, Treasurer Duncan Matheson; fourth, Waitresses No. 48, Judge George Schonfeld.

Handsome Float—First, Bartenders No. 41, Judge I. M. Golden; second, Joint Council of Teamsters, Judge Peter J. Mullins; third, District Council of Painters, Judge James G. Conlan; fourth, Hospital and Institutional Workers, Judge Lyle T. Jacks.

Most Original Float—First, Furniture Appliance Salesmen, Supervisor Dewey Mead; second, Office Workers, Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus; third, Boot and Shoe Workers, San Francisco Bar Pilots; fourth, Hair Dressers, Judge Twain Michelsen.

Best Marching Union—First, Chauffeurs, Judge I. L. Harris; second, Department Store Employees, Judge A. J. Fritz; third, Retail Drivers No. 278, San Francisco Bar Pilots; fourth, Division 1004 Auxiliary, San Francisco Bar Pilots.

Best Union Label Turnout—First, Union Label Section, Judge T. F. Prendergast; second, Florists and Floral Designers, Controller Harold Boyd.

FATHER HAAS AS MEDIATOR

Secretary of Labor Perkins has appointed the Rev. Francis J. Haas of Catholic University a special representative of the Department of Labor in an effort to settle a strike of 1300 employees of the Chicago, Milwaukee & North Shore Railroad, an electric line. Father Haas, an experienced mediator, left Washington for Chicago immediately. Miss Perkins said he would work in co-operation with State Labor Commissioner Martin P. Durkin of Illinois.

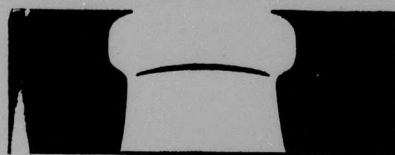
Tallulah Bankhead to Appear At Curran in "I Am Different"

Tallulah Bankhead's new play, "I Am Different," authored by Zoe Akins from the Hungarian of Lili Hatvany, will be given an auspicious opening at the Curran Theater on September 12 by Lee Shubert and Joseph M. Gaites.

The play, which will have a limited two-week engagement, with matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is headed for New York, where it will open the fall theatrical season on Broadway.

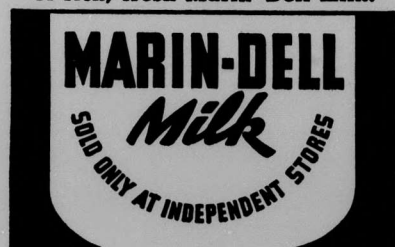
The complete cast, seventeen in all, have been brought to San Francisco from New York especially for this production. The setting of the new comedy is a cosmopolitan city in central Europe, and its thrilling story centers around a woman who, though she solves the heart problems of others, finds it extremely difficult to solve her own. Miss Akins, author of "The Old Maid," which won the Pulitzer prize for 1935, says it is full of delightful comedy and sparkling wit, for which Tallulah Bankhead is famous.

Seats are now on sale at the Curran Theater box office for all performances, including the spectacular opening night, September 12. This will mark Tallulah Bankhead's only appearance in San Francisco this year.



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Committee Appointed To Conduct Campaign Against "Fake" Measure

Appointment of members of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor as a state-wide executive committee to conduct a campaign against the "labor" initiative regulating workers was announced this week by C. J. Haggerty, president of the Federation.

Secretaries of all central labor councils throughout the state were also named to serve on a general committee, and will be placed in charge of the campaign in their respective districts.

"This general committee will work hand in hand with the sub-committees set up by each union, and all other groups representing organizations opposed to this anti-labor legislation," Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation, said.

"We have already received queries from numerous civic groups and organizations representing various classes of workers who do not come under the banner of organized labor but who realize the un-American principles of the measure, and will take an active part in the fight against it.

Headquarters in Each Community

"Campaign headquarters have been opened in the offices of the California State Federation of Labor, 1095 Market street, San Francisco, and each member of the executive committee will be charged with the responsibility of setting up headquarters in each community in co-operation with councils.

"Activities of all opponents of the measure will be co-ordinated through the executive and general committee, and information will be issued throughout the state by that group."

Vandeleur reported that committees have already been created and are functioning in various communities, enlisting the support of various types of organizations interested in opposing the measure.

Handbooks and speakers' manuals showing how the measure, if enacted, will affect groups such as teachers, nurses, firemen, policemen and others, are being prepared for general distribution.

The executive committee of the state-wide group to handle the campaign is composed of the following officers of the Federation, situated in all parts of the state:

Those Who Will Handle Campaigns

C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles, president of the Federation and general chairman of the committee.

Edward D. Vandeleur, San Francisco, secretary of the Federation and the committee.

District No. 1, E. F. Nelson, San Diego; District No. 2, Carl Fletcher, Long Beach; District No. 3, Henry E. Clemens and C. T. Lehman, Los Angeles; District No. 4, W. R. Patterson, San Pedro; District No. 5, Nathan Saper, Hollywood; District No. 6, James Matthams, Santa Barbara; District No. 7, Ralph Gettys, Fresno; District No. 8, S. A. Pomraning, Stockton; District No. 9, Ros Mannina, San Jose; District No. 10, Anthony L. Noriega, Joseph D. McManus, C. T. McDonough and William H. Urmy, San Francisco; District No. 11, Charles W. Real, Oakland; District No. 12, Russ Roberts, Martinez; District No. 13, Charles F. Davey, Vallejo; District No. 14, George W. Stokel, Sacramento; District No. 15, F. T. Shipman, Eureka.

Secretaries of the various councils will become members of the general committee, subject to election of a committee chairman by their organizations for their respective districts.

PRESSMEN WIN STRIKE

The strike of fifty members of Local No. 4 of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Philadelphia, A. F. of L. affiliate, at the George F. Lasher Printing Company plant ended when the company agreed to pay union wages.

FOR PROPOSITION No. 8

Headed by Judge Walter Perry Johnson, noted lawyer and recently retired Superior judge, a citizens' committee of several hundred San Francisco men and women has been formed to work for the adoption of proposal No. 8, at the September 27 special election, the measure providing for the consolidation of street-car lines and the maintenance of a uniform fare and universal transfer system throughout the city. Committee headquarters have been established in the Wilson building, 973 Market street.

Green Seems to Be Out of Step With Labor in State of Georgia

The Atlanta Federation of Trades has demanded that A. F. of L. President Green withdraw endorsement of Senator George, who is opposed for the Democratic senatorial nomination by President Roosevelt.

Dewey L. Johnson, head of the Federation, said his organization had not endorsed any candidate for the senatorial nomination in the four-cornered race.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Atlanta inserted an advertisement in Atlanta newspapers urging labor to support Lawrence Camp.

"The Georgia Federation has endorsed no candidate, but Atlanta members of the Allied Printing Trades Council are supporting President Roosevelt, the 'new deal' and Lawrence Camp," the advertisement said.

To Boost School Bonds

The school bond issue, No. 4 on the ballot at the special election, Tuesday, September 27, will receive a big send-off when the Parkside Improvement Club sponsors a mass meeting at the Parkside School, 24th avenue and Ulloa street, Friday night, September 23. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

President Ray Schiller has announced that everyone is invited to attend and aid in the campaign to put over the issue.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of many prominent speakers, among whom are Harold Caulfield of the Board of Education and William Kuser, long active in civic welfare work in San Francisco.

New Union Label Will Enter California Field

An appeal to all members of organized labor to watch for and demand the newest union label of the American Federation of Labor was issued this week by Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor.

The new label has been granted to Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084 of the Santa Clara Valley, and is the first union emblem to be authorized for the dried fruit and nut industry in California.

For the first time in history members of union labor may now buy dried fruit and nut products in containers or packages prepared by members of the American Federation of Labor and bearing a union label authorized by the American Federation of Labor.

The union label of the Dried Fruit and Nut Packers is diamond-shaped and incloses the name and number of the union with "A. F. of L." in the center. It will appear on packages of prunes, peaches, apricots, pears, figs, nectarines and other dried fruits, apricot kernels, walnuts and other like products.

The union, which is only slightly more than one year old, has already signed wage and hour agreements with fourteen major packers operating twenty-nine plants in Santa Clara and San Benito counties.

"This progress is remarkable, and it should be realized by all union members and their friends that support of the union label of this group of workers will do much to encourage and strengthen the organization and prove to employers of union labor that a union label really means something," Secretary Vandeleur said.

"Help California labor by asking for and demanding this newest union label on dried fruit and nut products."

UNION SHOP FOR SHOE WORKERS

The Boot and Shoe Workers of Philadelphia, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has announced the signing of a union shop contract with Laird, Schober & Co., shoe manufacturers. Company heads said the union presented proof that a majority of the 430 employees were union members.

LANGUAGE IN RESERVE

Frankie—Dad, what do you call a man who drives a car? Dad—It all depends on how close he comes to me, my boy.—Ex.

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Published Weekly by the
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 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - Market 6304
CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1938

Tyranny Will Find No Foothold Here

In a nation founded on a declaration that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and "that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," it comes as something of a shock to learn that a hyphenated group, consisting of immigrants and descendants of immigrants of one certain nation, have presumed to "demand" that only gentiles shall hold "positions of importance" in government, national defense forces and educational institutions in the United States.

Speaking in German before two thousand or more members of the German-American Bund at Camp Nordlund, Andover, N. J., Fritz Kuhn, leader of the organization, said this program would "save America from being controlled by the international Marxist Jews." He said further that the Bund's objective was "a socially just, white, gentile-ruled United States and gentile-controlled American labor unions." Other points propounded in the Bund program were:

"Thorough cleaning of our most important medium of propaganda and entertainment, the Hollywood film industry; severance of diplomatic relations with Russia; outlawing of the Communist party in the United States; prosecution of known communists for high treason; aloofness from all foreign entanglements."

For pure, unadulterated impudence and conceit the above has never been equaled in American history. No nationality or aggregation of nationalities has ever taken upon itself the task of dictating to the people of the United States who should or should not share in the benefits of American citizenship. The founders of the republic had in mind a nation wherein all nationalities, races and creeds should find asylum and be free from tyranny and oppression.

Among those who took advantage of the liberty and freedom offered by the new republic, none profited more than the German people. As a result of the German revolutionary uprisings of 1830 and 1848 many thousands of Germans fled to the United States and found a congenial environment in which to enjoy their conception of freedom and liberty. As a result of these immigrations American history was adorned by the names of many noble Germans, especially during our war between the states which resulted in the abolition of slavery.

It is inconceivable that men of German birth and heritage should be so misled by the doctrines of the upstart dictator of the German people that they can imagine that his policies of race oppression can find a place in free America.

This alien movement will not be suppressed by

armed force. This would be contrary to all American ideals of free speech, freedom of conscience and individual responsibility. But the contempt of the American people for a policy of radical and religious oppression will in short order make these advocates of oppression and tyranny ashamed to show their faces in any self-respecting American community. America as a nation can not countenance a revival of the barbaric racial prejudices of medieval Europe.

The New Wage and Hour Law

Word comes from Gastonia, Ga., of the first effects of the wage and hour law in that industrial community, which has been the scene of violent conflict between employer and employee in times past.

Hundreds of boys under 18 years old were informed that they would have to quit their jobs by September 12, and within a few hours lines of job hunters had formed in front of the cotton mills, with older men looking for the jobs to be vacated.

Under the new law boys under 18 are barred from employment in hazardous activities such as mining and manufacturing. An official review issued by a manufacturers' association insisted that the new law would not result in any widespread dismissal of employees. The association contended that only a few boys under 18 are employed in the textile mills.

Undoubtedly the new law will compel a great deal of readjustment in the lives of the youngsters who have been the family bread-winners, but one of them is quoted as philosophically commenting: "It seems tough right now, but maybe things will work out. Maybe the mills will hire some of our fathers. They will have to pay more money to the older men and maybe all the young fellows will not have to go to work so soon."

Taxation on Labor-Made Products

If it is true, and it is, that a sales tax prevents production, operates unequally as between rich and poor, keeps people in idleness who should be at work, is indefensible morally and politically, what shall we say of taxation upon improvements and tangible personal property? The proposed amendment abolishes these taxes and substitutes for them land value taxation.

Let us ask ourselves some simple questions and we will soon find the answer.

Do you want houses and stores and factories to be constructed? Do you desire that they should be of the best quality? Do you feel that it is well that people should be employed in their making and that it is wrong to interfere with such employment? Of course to all these questions there is but one answer. We want men to live in good homes and to get them with the least possible obstruction. We want men to be busy in all gainful pursuits compatible with the comfort and well-being of society. We know that such a course should not be interfered with.

If any individual obstructs the doing of any of these things which seem to us desirable we appeal to the courts promptly as may be to remove the human obstruction.

Now today comes along the state and says to the enterprising individual striving to do any of these things we think should be done: "Go ahead with your construction. Build a home for your family. Start a factory to supply your wants. Do any of these things, and we, the state, will see that before you get together the materials with which to build you must pay the taxes levied thereon. When your work is finished you will be required to pay a substantial tax for every year your work shall stand. We will punish you for your industry and call the penalty 'taxes,' which, because of our power beyond that of any lesser number of individuals, you cannot resist by any appeal to the courts. That which the private per-

son cannot do to your injury, we, the state, can and will do."

Thus it happens that you build a poorer house than you should have to meet your necessities, employ less labor, or fail utterly to build whatever may be the necessity for such construction.

With every stroke of the hammer in the building you may have made the adjoining land grows more desirable and higher in price, and with every growth in price it becomes harder to employ labor in useful construction. When you have created a home you have done more. You have increased the wealth of those who can live without themselves indulging in manual labor. These more fortunate beings—at least many of them—desire present conditions to exist. They are resisting the adoption of the pending amendment with all the power they can bring to bear, and trying to persuade you and the public at large that it is well that you should labor in the interest of the few.

The amendment will make it no longer possible to hold land out of use while men walk the roads and streets seeking employment and not finding it. Do you realize that taxing improvements and tangible personal property is annually taking from the producer and giving to the great landholders billions of dollars? If the creators of this wealth were permitted to enjoy it a long step would be taken to solve existing industrial problems. The adoption of the amendment would offer a great part of the solution.

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

Charity's Overhead

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor boasts of a capital of \$20,000,000, more than one-third of which has been garnered and hoarded away since 1933, during a period when relief needs were urgent.

In resigning from the Board of the Association, Dr. John A. Kingsbury attacked the policy of hoarding capital at such a time.

It is claimed by Dr. Kingsbury that in the board's latest report, it assailed relief as a threat to private employment. For this reason, it apparently failed to go into its huge capital to help the poor at a time of an acute emergency, which still exists.

WORK WORTH DOING

I pity no man because he has to work. If he is worth his salt he will work. I envy the man who has a work worth doing and does it well.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Why "Purge"?

("Editor and Publisher")

Images of Germany in 1934, Russia in 1937, are conjured by the frequency with which the verb and noun "purge" are appearing in current American political news. Der Fuehrer had his foes pistoled without trial, and then announced to the world with the felicity for which the German is famous that the country and party had been "purged" of their noxious presences. The Man of Steel went through legal forms, but the result was similar. Most of the opposition died of lead poison.

The similitude between these drastic manifestations of dictatorship and Mr. Roosevelt's gentle advice to the primary electors seems pretty far-fetched to us.

Whether you agree or disagree with the President's tactics doesn't matter in this instance, for we're not thinking of politics. As a wordsmith, we are just wondering what word will be available if we ever do come to situations like those of Germany and Russia.

There must be a cooler, calmer, substitute in the English language for this blood-stained word to describe the relatively mild goings-on in the present political scene.

Quaint Story of Guilds as Conducted in China Told by American Woman

The following interesting story of labor organization and the peculiar customs prevailing in China was written for the Labor Clarion by Anne Bradley, professor of English and dean of women in Kwang Hua University, China. The university was destroyed by the Japanese in the fighting that has continued for more than a year, and Professor Bradley is now in America on leave of absence pending reconstruction:

"There is no country in which the idea of association is more deeply implanted than it is in the people of China. One sees it in a thousand different aspects of everyday living. The expenses of a wedding feast become a co-operative affair, host and guests all sharing the costs. Only then can small incomes afford birds' nest soup and sharks' fins. Money-saving and lending co-operatives are common among the neighbors of a small community.

"When it comes to work, there is organization everywhere. Even the beggars have their guild, and have on more than one occasion thrown a picket line before the homes of wealthy—a picket line before which even the greatest determination has broken.

Guild of Beggars' Tactics

"One morning there was a great commotion on the street where I lived in Shanghai. Beggars hung around the sidewalks just in front of the great house. All of them kept their eyes on the iron gates that led to beautiful rock gardens. Of course, the groups of beggars waited some little distance away from the gate, but not too far to keep them from seeing whether the little red paper had been put out or not.

"The red paper, on this occasion, did not appear, not even after several hours. Then, slowly, the crowd of ragged men, women and children drew closer to the gates until no one arriving could possibly reach that gate without shouldering his way through this crowd of the great unwashed. And, of course, the beggars knew that none of the guests to this fine wedding would care to do that. And even if the guests did push a way through, they would all know that their host had refused to be generous, that he had refused a dole even at the moment of his great happiness. Such a 'loss of face' would be worse even than paying off the beggars.

"As I heard it later, this was the story. In the great house, there was to be a wedding. The son of the family was taking a wife. In the beggars' opinion a wedding was just the occasion when the

host's good will should reach everyone. And so they made their 'plea.' But they were refused, and when I first saw them they had taken their stand. If the red paper did not appear—the red paper which would indicate that money had been given—they would have to beg from the guests. And, of course, they could only do that right near the house. So there it was, the whole story.

So the "Red Paper" Appeared

"As the hour for the wedding drew near the red paper made its appearance. And then, suddenly, the crowd was gone. It seemed to have melted away while I was still staring at the red paper.

"Begging in the Orient is a trade. The members have a guild. There are rules which govern their sales talk, and these rules are different for men, women and children. And, what is more, there is a 'beggar king.' These beggars are not the hungry poor of the country. In one province the guild was so well-to-do that it was known to make large donations to the schools of the district. Everyone knows this, but they hope it will bring luck to pretend to be generous.

"Even the beggars have figured out the strength of organization, but so have those who live by trade and hard work. It is not known how far back these trade and work guilds were found. The druggists of Wenchow say, with the usual Oriental indefiniteness, that they have been organized from 'the days of yore' to the present. The days of yore might mean almost anything, but the bankers of Ningpo are more definite. They take themselves back about three thousand years.

"Masters and artisans are equally admitted to the same guild. It does happen sometimes that the artisans have a grievance. At such times they withdraw to the city temple and form an association of their own. When the grievance is adjusted they return to the original fold, and all moves along as before. In fact, the new agreement is usually topped off by a feast and theatrical entertainment in the temple. It is over steaming dishes of mustard greens and bean curd that the new tariff of wages and prices is agreed upon.

Oriental Reasoning

"There is no compulsion to join these guilds, nor is there any exclusion. After all, the Chinese reason, and not unwisely, that a person is better controlled from within an organization than from without. A strike-breaker in these old-fashioned guilds—well, he has yet to be discovered.

"The guilds are usually confined to the workers of a town or province. But it does happen occasionally that workers from another city get together and form a closed organization of those from the old home town. For instance, in the city of Wenchow the fish hook makers' guild is composed entirely of men from another province, who have settled in Wenchow and there continued their trade. The needle workers and gold beaters are from different localities, too.

"The Chinese are a great people for talking things over. Difficulties between members of the same guild must be settled by arbitration. Now, the punishment to be meted out as a result of breaking the rules takes many forms. It may be a fine of candles for the temple, a dinner of a score or more dishes, a theatrical entertainment in the guildhall or, in serious matters, the breaking of business relations and even a boycott.

"Within the guild, troubles are discussed and settled over tea cups. But the Americans and Europeans are not always prepared to sip tea in the Oriental fashion. At such times the Chinese have displayed a rather surprising technique. They have planned and staged riots. It is a mistake to think of the Chinese as taking whatever is meted out to him. He does, but only up to a certain point, and beyond that . . .

Wheelbarrow Coolies and Council

"The wheelbarrow coolies in Shanghai once tried to talk the Municipal Council out of increasing their license fee from 400 to 600 cash (from about 20 to 30 cents) per month. The Council refused to listen and the barrow men got busy. From all reports, they were so successful that the volunteers had to be called out to stop the rioting. And, temporarily at least, the fees were not raised.

"Of course, all this sounds as though it belongs to a day other than ours. But China is still the old China even though unions, in the modern sense, are being organized. The first modern trade unions were formed in 1919. It was estimated some nine years later that the labor federation had as many as three million members. Perhaps this is a greatly exaggerated figure. But stories of the degree to which the idea of association is developed in China are not exaggerated. Once the Chinese get the notion that this organization can apply to other than local issues, no hardship will destroy it, for the knowledge is lodged deep down in their thinking."

The Marijuana Menace

Recent reports of the United States Commissioner of Narcotics, H. J. Anslinger, call attention to the rapid increase in the use of marijuana (hashish), a weed which is being secretly cultivated in many parts of the United States.

The destructive effect of the use of this narcotic, said to be used in the manufacture of some brands of cigarettes, is to release the base impulses and desires from those moral controls and inhibitions developed in the civilized man.

Education regarding the deleterious effects of this dangerous drug is urged by Commissioner Anslinger. Many stress the importance of stricter state laws prohibiting the production and use of marijuana and more stringent federal laws to prevent its production and use.

There is no time to be lost in inaugurating a campaign of education against marijuana, for many of the most heinous crimes chronicled in the daily press are said to be attributable to its use.

The most difficult phase of the problem in the enactment of legislation and enforcing laws against the use of narcotics of any kind is the large profit to be made in their production and

sale. Another phase of the problem is the great number of unemployed people, many of whom will resort to almost anything to make a living. The enormous profits in narcotics, alcohol included, have caused governments of the civilized countries to wink at the demoralizing effect of narcotics upon the peoples of the world. Great Britain has been lax in both the enactment of laws and their enforcement against the traffic in opium in China. Despite the treaty relations against traffic in opiates, inaugurated by the United States, Japan, a party to these treaties, is now said to be one of the worst violators of those relations.

It is feared by some that the increased use of weed narcotics will lead to the establishment of laws in the United States similar to those enacted to control the manufacture and sale of alcohol; i. e., laws based on taxation of the drug for revenue purposes.

With the gradual destruction of the moral thinking of the people, due to poor economic conditions, lascivious movies and radio broadcasts, and the increase in the consumption of drugs, all resulting in our \$15,000,000,000 annual crime bill in this country, many humanitarian observers believe anything can happen in this country.

Safe Driving Plea

School bells calling multitudes of children back to their classrooms for the fall term also ring out a plea to motorists for safe driving near schools.

With many schools already reopened and others soon to follow, the public safety department of the California State Automobile Association in a recent statement urged upon motorists the need for increased caution.

Throngs of children at crossings near schools before and after school hours place upon motorists an obligation to drive with special care in school zones, said the Association. Also pointed out was the fact that many thousands of young children are making their way to and from school alone and having their first experience with traffic.

The statement cited the fact that state law limits speed to fifteen miles per hour when passing a school building or grounds during school recess or while children are going to or leaving school during opening or closing hours, or while playgrounds of any school are in use by school children.

Motorists were also urged to assist the school safety patrol in its work of safeguarding schoolmates from traffic dangers. Attention was drawn to the fact that members of the patrol need the help of motorists.

Union Labor on Trail Of Unfair Printing Firm

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at its annual convention went on record unanimously to place all products of the anti-union R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company, of Chicago, on the unfair list.

In every important center throughout the country reports come into the headquarters of the organization committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions describing the activity of label committees and special Donnelley committees in that part of the drive that has to do with the circulation of "Time," "Life," "Current History" and other periodicals printed by the Donnelley enterprises. Former subscribers to these publications have pledged themselves to refrain from renewal of their subscriptions until these publications are printed under union conditions.

State Federations to Act

Within the next few weeks many State Federations of Labor will act upon resolutions urging that all Donnelley products be declared unfair. Scores of local unions representing diversified industries in the state of California have pledged support to such a resolution at their state convention to be held in September.

Special appeals have been made to organizations of farmers throughout the country and many of them have responded with action against the mail order houses, such as the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck, and others, that have their catalogues printed on Donnelley presses. In Minnesota and other farm states the representatives of the committees have talked to farm organizations and pointed out that it is to the interest of farmers to support the unions in industry because if union men and women get decent wages and work under decent conditions the market for farm products will expand.

Donnelley Publications

Other publications emanating from the Donnelley concern, besides those mentioned above, are: "Science Digest," "Farm Journal," "Hunting and Fishing," "Young Catholic Messenger," "The National Provisioner," Encyclopaedia Britannica, Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopaedia, Butler Brothers' catalogue, Thos. Cook & Sons' tourist literature and children's Sunday School publications, "Pioneer," "Forward" and "Queen's Garden."

For years it has been the aim of the Donnelley concern to scheme to get a monopoly of directory printing. The unions are combatting this very effectively and have definitely stopped Donnelley on this sector of the drive. The union committees

simply tell the buyers of space in these telephone directories that they are encouraging an out-of-town enterprise operating under anti-union conditions, thereby injuring members of the printing trades unions in their own cities.

"LABOR'S BEAUTY QUEEN"

A contest for the selection of "Labor's Beauty Queen of the 1939 World's Fair" was announced this week by the Beauty Operators' Union, Local 148A, in conjunction with the annual Beauty Operators' ball to be staged Saturday evening, October 15, in Scottish Rite Auditorium. All unions have been invited to participate and enter contestants for the title, "Labor's Beauty Queen," the winning contestant to receive a free trip to Hollywood with all expenses paid. The winner will be selected by judges from the California School of Fine Arts.

Los Angeles "Times" Executives Fined in Contempt of Court Case

The Los Angeles "Times," long-standing foe of union labor, was convicted recently of contempt of court for commenting editorially upon pending court cases in that city. The Times-Mirror Company, publisher of the paper, and two of its executives were found guilty by Superior Judge Wilson and fined a total of \$1050.

The contempt proceedings were brought by a committee of the Los Angeles Bar Association, which contended the newspaper had no right to comment upon several labor and other court trials while phases of the cases were still in the courts. Editorials in which the "Times" commented on the contempt action were subsequently added to the contempt charges.

An appeal, if necessary to the Supreme Court of the United States, is announced by counsel for the defendant executives, Harry Chandler, president, and L. D. Hotchkiss, managing editor.

Playground Bonds

Without a dissenting vote the Second District, Congress of Parents and Teachers, adopted the resolution at its monthly meeting approving the proposed bond issue for \$900,000 to be voted upon September 27 by the people of San Francisco. Listed on the ballot as Proposition No. 6, the playground bonds, if carried, will provide necessary funds for the many sorely needed improvements on our playgrounds.

The importance of supporting Proposition No. 6 was stressed by the recreation speaker, Miss Alicia Mosgrove, who said: "Our children must be our first concern. It is good business to spend money for playgrounds now and save money on penal institutions in the years to come."

Previously the playground bond issue was endorsed by the Southern Council of Civic Clubs and the Central Council of Improvement Clubs.



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Supreme Court Upholds Health Service System

Upholding the legality of the health service system established by employees of the City and County of San Francisco through an amendment to the city charter in 1937, the California State Supreme Court last week held that "the present legislation violates no constitutional guarantee."

The system has been in operation since March 15, with each employee paying \$2.50 per month for membership.

The ruling was asked when Controller Boyd and City Treasurer Matheson refused to make the funds available until legality of the system was tested.

"Proper medical attention, freely available to all employees and their dependents, should have a direct and beneficial effect on their health and therefore on their efficiency," said the court.

"If a pension or retirement system or provision for sick leave payments at the expense of the municipality is within the power of the municipality, the present plan, entirely self-supporting, and having a tendency to decrease sickness and lessen the expense of sick leave, must equally be so."

As to the compulsory feature of the system, the court said: "No one has a vested right in his public employment except in so far as the right is conferred by statute or other valid regulation; the employment is accepted under the terms and conditions fixed by law; and one of the terms of employment in the present case is the provision for the benefit of the health service system."

"A safeguard against excessive deductions is found in the democratic control over the elective members of the Health Service Board."

The court held, further, that teachers are lawfully included in the plan, as well as other city employees, and found no merit in a claim that the system might interfere with religious freedom.

TIES THAT BIND

There is one mile of railroad to every twelve square miles in the United States, according to the Association of American Railroads. This compares with a mile of railroad to every ninety-nine square miles in the rest of the world.

THE MARCH OF LABOR

The American Federation of Government Employees is making steady progress. With formation of four more lodges, the organization will have 500. Lodge No. 496, Phoenix, Ariz., is the latest to enter the Federation.

Local No. 31, United Garment Workers, has signed union shop agreements with two Houston, Texas, firms, following negotiations conducted for the union by W. R. Brooks, general representative.

Local unions of the International Association of Fire Fighters in Minnesota have formed a state organization to be known as the Associated Fire Fighters of Minnesota. The organization will seek to increase general efficiency of the service through exchange of ideas and will work for needed legislation in behalf of the fire fighters.

Santa Maria, Calif., Carpenters' Local 2477 has adopted the five-day week. Lathers' Local 379 of Santa Barbara recently approved a five-day, thirty-hour week for members.

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Convention Plans for Federation of Labor

With plans for the thirty-ninth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Santa Barbara the week of September 19 virtually complete, Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation, has announced that indications are that the meeting will undoubtedly be the largest convention in the history of the Federation, and one of the largest state federation conventions in the nation.

"Because of the unusually large attendance expected, it will greatly facilitate matters if all unions will send in credentials for their delegates at the earliest possible date," Vandeleur said.

"Credentials will be received at the offices of the Federation, 1095 Market street, San Francisco, up to and including September 15, and thereafter at convention headquarters at the Hotel Barbara, Santa Barbara," he said.

Information for Delegates

Vandeleur also stressed the importance of all organizations forwarding as promptly as possible the necessary two copies of propositions to be submitted to the convention to the secretary's office, so that the mechanics of handling the large volume of proposals this year may be facilitated.

"Because numerous matters of importance from a legislative standpoint must be considered this year, there will undoubtedly be a large volume of proposals, and the sooner they are received the quicker they can be put into shape for the printer, and thus prevent unnecessary delays in furnishing copies to the delegates," Vandeleur said.

Delegates were also warned to make hotel or other accommodations at Santa Barbara as early as possible, if they have not already done so. The local committee at Santa Barbara reports that reservations are coming in rapidly, but advises those who have not done so to make reservations at once.

Delegates should forward the name and address of each person requiring accommodations to L. A. Cotton, the Labor Temple, 25 East Ortega street, Santa Barbara, giving the name and address of each person and accommodations desired.

Meanwhile, the Santa Barbara committee is completing plans for the entertainment of delegates, and plans an elaborate program. The city of Santa Barbara is providing strolling musicians to entertain visitors on the streets and at gatherings, and dance orchestras. The tentative entertainment program follows:

Convention Program

Monday—Afternoon visit to old Santa Barbara Mission, and street dance near headquarters.

Tuesday—Midday picnic and barbecue at Stowe's ranch, eight miles north of city; refreshments and community singing.

Wednesday—Open.

Thursday—Convention ball in evening.

Friday—Garden tours and other affairs.

The Santa Barbara Women's League plans to entertain women visitors at tea in the newly renovated Labor Temple one day during the week.

The city will be appropriately decorated, and transportation from headquarters at the Hotel

Barbara to the new \$250,000 Armory, where convention sessions will be held, is being arranged.

Sound amplifiers will be set up at all business and social gatherings.

Table arrangements are being made for the convention hall, which will have seating capacity for 1500 persons. Side rooms will be available for committee meetings.

"EVERYBODY'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS"

The second performance of "Everybody's Symphony Concerts" under the personal sponsorship of the Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, mayor of San Francisco, and presented by the Federal Music Project, will take place in the Civic Auditorium Tuesday evening, September 13, at 8 o'clock.

BROTHER LEO LECTURES

In the first lecture of a new series on "The Art of Public Speaking and Personality," commencing next Monday evening, September 12, Brother Leo of St. Mary's College, noted educator, speaker, author and dramatist, is to discuss the topic, "Personality." The program will be staged in the auditorium of the Women's City Club, 1238 Alice street, Oakland, starting at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

Wage Increase and Pension Plan for St. Louis Street Railway Employees

Negotiations between the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees and the Public Service Company resulted in an agreement providing wage increases and a pension plan for St. Louis traction workers. Terms of the settlement are subject to ratification by a federal judge, who is conducting a reorganization of the company.

Of interest in the agreement is a pension plan, new to employees of the company. The wage clause provides for an increase of two cents an hour for most workers. Some trackmen and shopmen are to receive raises of from five to seven cents an hour.

Nurses' Union

By C. TRIPP, R. N.

The nurses of Local 19923 felt genuinely glad to be a part of the Labor Day parade. Although a small organization, having considerable difficulties of the common kind that confront organizing of "white collar" workers, we continue to move forward.

When organized labor really begins to carry out the slogan, "Union products and union labor patronize union labor," then we actually see the strength of labor helping all other labor groups to survive.

When the hospital, doctor or others call a nurse to serve you and you pay for that service, insist on a union nurse.

Ask Local Citizens to Vote Recovery Bonds

With approximately 50 per cent of the \$13,178,000 P.W.A. bond issue set aside for labor costs, San Francisco labor will benefit to the extent of literally millions of man-hours of work with the passage of the seven propositions, Frederick W. Meyer, chairman of the San Francisco Recovery Bonds Committee, pointed out this week. The seven propositions to be voted on at the special election on September 27 are: No. 1, sewer bonds, \$4,200,000; No. 2, courts building, \$3,838,000; No. 3, Yacht Harbor, \$700,000; No. 4, schools, \$2,800,000; No. 5, welfare building, \$225,000; No. 6, playgrounds, and No. 7, livestock pavilion, \$525,000.

"Every man employed on any of these projects," Meyer said, "will receive the prevailing wage rate. And such employment, coming as it does at the end of a business recession and with winter near, will create jobs for members of almost every San Francisco union."

"Passage of the measures will also obtain for San Francisco sorely-needed public improvements at government expense. All projects have been approved and the federal government is paying 45 per cent of the cost."

Meyer also stated that not one of the bonds on any of the propositions may be offered for sale until the federal government or one of its agencies has posted the 45 per cent share. This, he said, was provided in a resolution passed August 15 by the Board of Supervisors, and precludes use of the bond money for any other purpose than work relief.

Aside from direct labor costs, Meyer declared, the passage of the seven propositions would greatly stimulate San Francisco's building trades industry, thereby creating additional jobs.

Lumber and millwork costs, he said, would be \$821,000 on all projects; granite and marble, \$569,000; structural and reinforcing steel, \$1,289,857; concrete, \$1,531,369; plumbing, \$141,840; elevators, \$172,000; machinery and piping, \$500,000; electrical equipment, \$243,340; heating and ventilating, \$395,000, and furniture, \$307,000.

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By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

The funeral of Frank J. Riegelhuth, a member of Typographical Union No. 21 who succumbed to a heart ailment at his home in this city September 1, was held at a local mortuary last Saturday. The services were attended by a number of his fellow craftsmen. Mr. Riegelhuth was born in San Francisco in 1886. He was a book and job printer in the employ of Hayden & Co. at the time that firm's business was purchased by A. Carlisle & Co. in 1910. He was one of the Hayden employees retained by Carlisle & Co. and continued in the service of the latter firm until 1933. Mr. Riegelhuth was the devoted father of Frank, Jr., and Walter Riegelhuth and Mrs. L. D'Antonio, and brother of George and Henry Riegelhuth, all of whom survive him. He was a home-loving man and was the recipient of much praise for the manner in which he reared his sons and daughter, all of whom were minors when they suffered the loss of their mother during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Mr. Riegelhuth's remains were laid to rest in Mount Olivet Memorial Park.

The fifty-sixth observance of Labor Day is now a matter of history. The showing made by San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 in one of the largest and most inspiring of Labor Day parades, which was an outstanding feature of the local celebration, with the co-operation of Oakland Typographical Union, was, modestly speaking, creditable. There were some genuine old-timers in the contingent from the transbay union who came to San Francisco to help swell the ranks of No. 21, among them being William ("Shorty") Pray, Gilbert Brayton, who operated a linotype machine on the old "Morning Call" in the days prior to April 18, 1906, and then made a couple of globe-circling tours before quieting down sufficiently long to qualify as a voter in Alameda County; Frank ("Bill Nye") Newlin, whom every printer since the days of Horace Greeley knows or has heard about; Max Forke, A. M. Olson and others. Some of the younger members of Oakland Union were also in line. When Secretary D. F. Hurd insisted he was the juvenile of the Oakland group the eyes of all who heard him so declare were instantly filled with question marks, followed by a volume of more than audible "Y-e-a-h-s?" all in unison. Traveling miles to participate in a Labor Day parade as these gentlemen did is a demonstration of loyalty to the cause of trade unionism worthy of the highest commendation, and to them this is given here and now!

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Thomas A. Holland, president of Vancouver (B. C.) Typographical Union No. 226, International Typographical Union delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and alternate delegate to the convention of the I. T. U. which opens tomorrow in Birmingham, Ala., passed through San Francisco last Friday en route to the latter city. From Birmingham he will proceed to Niagara Falls, Ontario, to attend the fifty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Developing a tired feelin' he said was the result of the long, tedious and monotonous kitchen work he had been performing for a crew of men employed as assessment workers on mining property near Tonopah, Nev., R. K. ("Rod") Payne, widely known member of the Typographical Union, is enjoying a few days of relaxation in San Francisco. He left the diggin's in the Sagebrush state and arrived here in time to join about 200 other union printers in their strut up Market street on Labor Day. "Rod" insists it isn't at all difficult to please a gang of hungry miners. When the food supply becomes a bit shy, as it sometimes does, he slips them a menu of funny stories, which means a big saving on two important items—money and dishwashing. As "Rod" is head dishwasher, he is under suspicion of slipping some of the food to the coyotes when the larder becomes too full.

The following have been appointed on the laws committee of the Birmingham convention of the I. T. U. by President Baker: Fred Barker, Spokane, Wash.; R. M. Fisher, Eugene, Ore.; W. J. Gibbons, St. Louis, Mo.; V. G. Perkins, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry Prochazka, Elgin, Ill.; C. E. Wilfong, Chicago, Ill., and W. B. Woods, Washington, D. C.

All of San Francisco Typographical Union's delegates to the I. T. U. convention are en route to Birmingham. C. M. ("Cliff") Smith was the last to leave, he taking his departure at 8:15 a. m. last Tuesday. Thomas S. Black of the "Examiner" chapel, many times ex-delegate and perennial convention visitor, headed toward Birmingham last Saturday night.

C. W. Boardman, who will represent Multnomah (Portland, Ore.) Typographical Union at Birmingham, on his way to the convention city stopped in San Francisco over the week-end, which gave him an opportunity to meet a few of the many friends he has in this jurisdiction. Like all wide-awake printers who are ever watchful of a chance to "make fat," Boardman saved himself many steps by reporting at Mission and Steuart streets, where he met a number of printers who were forming preparatory to falling in the Labor Day parade last Monday morning. When the third division got under way Boardman waved adieu to those he had the pleasure of meeting to make the rounds of the newspaper offices, where he hoped to contact others he had not thus far met.

The apprentice and membership committees will meet in the offices of the union at 7:30 p. m. Monday, September 12. The executive committee will hold its regular monthly meeting at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, September 13.

Printing is the greatest of the arts because it remains an art always, whether used to sell cabbages or to carry a message of sheer beauty. Thus the printer is musician and sculptor, painter and

etcher, salesman and teacher, healer and preacher. He who has an exquisite thought to broadcast, an idea to sell, or merchandise to vend, can say to the printer, "Do this for me," and it is done. Beauty is everywhere, but so few people can see it in its natural state. The appreciation of beauty requires a quick and understanding eye and the soul of an artist. But when captured, beauty can be multiplied by the printer to the "nth" degree, the beauty of nature, of youth and old age, the beauty of architecture, the sunset, or a gurgling baby.—"The Keystone," Sacramento, Cal.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

Al Grimwood and wife left Wednesday for a six-week vacation. Kansas City will be their destination. . . . John Adams and family are vacationing in the Northwest, going as far as Vancouver, B. C. . . . Clint Dye must have a daily sneeze. We should have said that he must sneeze six at a sitting. The other day the daily half dozen arrived and when our Clint had finished the sneezing chore the result was one pair of ripped pants. . . . The Society of Depression Subs held their semi-annual get-together and banquet last Thursday. It was rather a progressive party, starting at a cafe at Hunter's Point and ending at North Beach, and a most enjoyable evening was held by its members. This group consists of "subs" during the depression era who chummed about; friendships developed have been continued. A mighty fine idea the boys have and others should follow. Attending the gathering were Herb Lefevre, Raymond Butcher, Al Tellman, Harold Hearn, John Breihan, Howard Benz and Jack McDermott. . . . Jay Savage received a proofroom "sit" Saturday. . . . Adam Swanston received a letter from L. L. Green, now at the Home. Green expresses satisfaction with every detail of that fine place. He would like to hear from chapel members. . . . "Chronicle" members were well represented in the Labor Day parade and are to be congratulated on their passing up other pleasures to help swell the ranks of marchers to show labor's strength. An especial mention should be the fact that two office boys, Andy Cuthbertson and Jack Overholtz, were in the line of march.

Softball Notes

The Sunday Morning Softball League's new season opens next Sunday, September 11. Eighteen teams comprise the roster, nine to a division. Games start promptly at 9:45 and 11:15. All games will be played in Golden Gate Park's "Big Rec," Seventh avenue and Lincoln way. . . . S. F. T. U.'s first opponent will be McKale's, at 9:45 a. m. All players should show up by 9 or 9:15, in order that they may have a proper warm-up. The blue and gold softball uniforms will be allotted prior to game time. . . . Harvey Bell's I. T. U. convention trip compels his absence from the first two games. During this time Assistant Manager E. M. Blackford will continue to hold the fort. "We have a strong team," said Blackford, "and if the boys play their ordinary game we'll more than hold our own in the standings. Besides the strength shown in the last practice game, two weeks ago, we have strengthened our pitching staff. When Harvey Bell, who led the hitting in the old league, returns, the team will have additional strength in the field and at the plate." . . . The eighteen teams in the league are: Mission Grill, Yellow Cab, S. F. T. U., Crystal Club, McKale's, U. S. Hoffman Machine, California Cable Railroad Company, H. & L. Block, "Examiner," Knights of Pythias, Primrose A. C., Basilican Club, American Can, Coca Cola, Fantail Club, Mantle Club, Moore's Clothing, Stater's Smoke Shop. . . . Practices as usual, Wednesday 1 p. m. and Thursday 6 p. m.

Seven million head of livestock are grazed annually on the 160 national forests of the United States. Of this total, 5,600,000 are sheep and 1,280,000 are cattle.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Do Labor Day parades denote labor's strength or weakness? Probably the latter. Think it over, anyway.

All appears to be quiet in mailer circles. But as the M. T. D. U. convention convenes the week before the I. T. U. convention, which opens September 10, some news of what transpired at the M. T. D. U. convention should be forthcoming during the coming week. No announcement of any other than routine business, except that advocated by the president of the M. T. D. U. and certain other mailers, that all mailers should affiliate with the M. T. D. U., has been given out. The argument that all mailers affiliate with the M. T. D. U. is wholly illogical. Nothing is to be gained in their paying dues to that organization. It would simply mean the officers would have more money to spend. The large sums of money so far spent by M. T. D. U. officers produced no benefits for its dues-paying membership. There is no assurance that larger M. T. D. U. receipts would be spent otherwise than in the past. Neither is there any announcement that the incoming secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. will comply with the law by publishing a monthly financial statement in the "Typographical Journal" as the law requires that official to do. An idea of what a larger M. T. D. U. would be like was the action of an M. T. D. U. convention a few years ago, which instructed its secretary-treasurer not to publish a monthly financial statement in the "Typographical Journal." Regardless of the law governing same, the secretary-treasurer complied with the instructions of that convention in the matter. Neither was the matter sent to a referendum, as the law also required should be done. And so, if the present M. T. D. U. book of laws is followed only when it suits the fancy of its officers, what assurance have they given that their proposed larger M. T. D. U. with proposed new laws, and maybe new officers, would obey its laws? They are, however, silent on that question. It was reported at the time, and never officially denied, that the real reason for instructing the secretary-treasurer not to publish a monthly financial statement in the "Typographical Journal" was that M. T. D. U. officers and certain other members did not want the executive council of the I. T. U., and also certain printers and mailers, to know the actual facts concerning the state of the receipts and disbursements, and for what purposes, by M. T. D. U. officers. A wiser policy would be the discontinuance of dues to the M. T. D. U. and payment of said sums into local treasuries, where members instead of M. T. D. U. officers would derive benefits therefrom.

David Davidson of Denver Mailers' Union, after a four months' treatment for a run-down condition of health at the Union Printers' Home, in a letter to a member of No. 18 reports having been fully restored to health. He is loud in his praises of the Home as an institution and also of the treatment accorded him there. Further proof that the Home is an asset, while the present or a fanciful M. T. D. U. is and would prove a greater liability to mailers.

Distilling Company Announces

Progressive Employment Policy

Stability of employment throughout the year for its employees at both its Maryland and Kentucky distilleries will be one of the aims of Calvert Distilling Company as the result of contracts just

signed by Calvert with the American Federation of Labor.

Calvert is believed to be the first distiller to attempt to provide its workers with forty hours of employment a week, fifty-two weeks a year. The company will try to avoid as much as possible overtime and short time. However, when overtime is necessary it will be paid for with time and one-half.

In addition to the above provisions the contract calls for a week's vacation with pay as well as the continuation of Calvert's educational program, whereby the company pays 50 per cent of the cost of technical courses which an employee may choose to study at accredited schools.

An unusual feature of the contract provides that each employee with the company for three months may take an examination in distilling practice, the passage of which automatically entitles him to a pay boost of 25 per cent.

UNIQUE RADIO HOOK-UP

Oakland's Municipal Auditorium, together with auditoriums in more than fifty cities throughout the world, will be connected by direct wire to Royal Albert Hall, London, England, from which point Judge Rutherford of the Watch Tower and Tract Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak on the subject, "Face the Facts," his address reaching the Pacific Coast at 11 a. m. Sunday, September 11. Fully 8000 are expected to come to this unique lecture from all parts of the West.

Old Tradition Punctured

The hidebound tradition that life ends at 40—or perhaps 50—as far as industrial and business fitness, productiveness and efficiency are concerned, has now been publicly challenged by one of the very best authorities on the subject—the medical profession. Not only is that tradition being questioned in the ranks of the medical fraternities, but the movement to keep older people in productive employment, either on a piecework or full-time basis, is being strongly backed by the profession from one end of the country to the other.

These developments were brought out in sharp relief at the recent annual meeting of the American College of Physicians, according to Dr. William J. Kerr, professor of medicine in the University of California Medical School and president of the college. As the convention was held in New York, Dr. Kerr had an excellent opportunity to see how that state was refusing to accept the tradition regarding the supposedly decrepit and unfit forties. As a guest of the city he was taken to Welfare Island where, in a great hospital, the community is not only returning many of its old folks to gainful employment, but is helping overcome many of the bugaboos regarding the disabling effects of the diseases of the aged. San Francisco is planning a similar hospital at the Laguna Honda Home, the plans for which are in the hands of Dr. J. C. Geiger, health officer.

In the convention of the American College of Physicians, Dr. George Morris Piersol, professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, delivered a paper supporting claims of the profession that men and women in their forties and fifties are in their prime when they have taken ordinary care of themselves. The paper received wide attention.

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Pregnancy Not Illness

"Pregnancy and its accompanying conditions are not an illness within the contemplation of the school code. . . . Pregnancy is a process of nature. . . ."

Such was the ruling of Judge Bray, sitting in the Superior Court in San Francisco, in a case in which Mrs. Lucille Axelrod and Mrs. Beatrice Lasky, San Francisco teachers, had sued the city and county.

Under a Board of Education rule, the two remained away from classes six months before and six months after the birth of their children. They received their full salaries, less the amount paid substitutes, during the period, and sued for the difference, claiming they were "ill." Said Judge Bray:

"While there are certain types of conditions which accompany pregnancy, they are not included in the common meaning of the word illness. . . ."

"The petitioners were not absent because of these but on account of a physiological fact. . . ."

Attorney Albert A. Axelrod, who represented both women, declared he was undecided whether to carry the case to the State District Court of Appeal.

GLOVE FIRM SIGNS LABEL PACT

A union label agreement with the Western Glove Works, Ltd., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, has just been negotiated by the International Glove Workers' Union of America, according to an announcement by President Durian of the International Glove Workers' Union. The Western Glove Works, Ltd., is the largest glove factory in Winnipeg and the present agreement covers approximately sixty employees. All employees are members of Winnipeg Glove Workers' Union, Local No. 90.

California Professor Describes

"Cultured Citrus Ant of China"

One of the earliest examples of biological control of insect pests comes from China, according to Dr. H. J. Quayle, entomologist at the University of California's citrus experiment station. The example is described by Dr. Quayle in his new book, "Insects of Citrus and Other Subtropical Fruits," just published.

The first beneficial insect, so far as known, was an ant, and is known as the "cultured citrus ant of China." In certain provinces of China citrus and other fruit growers practice the culture of this particular ant, which preys upon other insects that are injurious to the trees. The nests of these ants are collected from wild trees and sold to citrus growers, who place the nests in the crotches of their fruit trees.

The Chinese growers even build bridges of bamboo to allow the ants to pass from one tree to another.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 2, 1938.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automobile Warehousemen No. 860, W. J. McKeon vice Ed L. DuBos; Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125, Fred Dettmering vice August Halling; Brewery Workers No. 7, Henry Jennichen vice Edward Preston; Office Employees No. 21320, Thor J. Romwall vice William Schwindt; Newspaper and Periodical Drivers, Marshall Black vice Rose Winchester. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. American Federation of Labor, requesting all organizers to inform themselves as to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Reminding delegates of the Labor Day mass and sermon to be given at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sunday, September 4, at 10:30 a. m., to which all delegates are invited by Archbishop John J. Mitty.

Referred to Secretary—San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau, requesting our intention in regard to inviting the 1939 convention of the A. F. of L. to be held in San Francisco.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Announcement by the California State Federation of Labor regarding the issuance of a new union label by Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084 of Santa Clara to be placed on packages of dried prunes, peaches,

apricots, pears, figs and other fruits grown in California. (See elsewhere in this issue.)

Referred to the Executive Committee—Complaint of Automotive Warehousemen's Union against G. H. Schumacher Company, 574 Eddy street. Office Employees No. 21320, requesting financial assistance in maintaining members laid off through the controversy in warehouse negotiations.

Request of Cracker Bakers No. 518 of Los Angeles, that the name of California Cracker Company be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List" after a strike of thirteen weeks. Request granted.

Report of Executive Committee—Meeting held August 29: Complaint of Millmen No. 42 against Shirar-Young Company, 1450 Van Ness avenue; laid over at request of the union. Controversy of Grocery Clerks No. 648 against Hokamps Bakery, 1614 Polk street; it was reported that it has been sold to a new operating firm, and that the union is to negotiate the matter with the new owners, wherefore the matter will be held in abeyance awaiting the outcome of the negotiations. In the matter of complaint of Building Service Employees No. 87 against a number of lumber yards, committee recommended that officers be requested to bring about a conference between the parties to bring about an adjustment. In the controversy of the Leather and Pocketbook Workers with the firm of I. Lampert Company, 709 Mission street, it was reported that the parties are negotiating for a settlement, wherefore matter was laid over. In the matter of request of Retail Department Store Employees 1100 for strike sanction against twenty-seven department stores, a lengthy conference was held with representatives of Local 1100, Retail Shoe Clerks, and Operating Engineers, which finally resulted in the adoption of a motion to the effect that Council's Committee of Five meet with the committee of 1100 and discuss the agreement in its entirety, and again confer with the employers' committee, and that the chair call a special meeting of the Council's executive committee to make a recommendation to the Council at its regular meeting to be held Friday evening, September 2, 1938. Committee adjourned at 12 p. m. Report concurred in.

Report of Special Meeting of the Executive Committee held Thursday evening, September 1, 1938: This meeting was attended by representatives of the following unions for discussing the request for strike sanction with the executive committee, to wit: Teamsters No. 85, Retail Delivery Drivers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Pharmacists, all Culinary Unions, Janitors, Elevator Operators, Window Cleaners, Furniture Salesmen, Electricians, Shoe Repairers, Fruit and Vegetable Clerks, Newspaper Drivers, Allied Printing Trades Council, Show Card Writers, Building Trades Council, and the Council's Committee of Five and the representatives of Local 1100. Brother Shelley reviewed the efforts of the Council's Committee to bring about a settlement, and many questions were asked and answered by various representatives. Representatives were dismissed after they had signified their willingness to co-operate with Local 1100 in every way in the event of the employers forcing a fight. After some discussion it was moved, seconded and carried "That the Council's Committee of Five failing to arrive at a basis for resumption of negotiations, the executive committee of the Council recommend strike sanction be granted to Local 1100." Committee adjourned at 10:30 p. m. On motion the report of the executive committee was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics No. 1305 have completed negotiations with employers for an agreement for a period of two years, gaining material betterments, and thanked the Council for its assistance. Production Machine Operators have signed a number of operators. The Apartment

House Employees have signed an agreement with the operators, gaining many betterments, and thanked all for assistance. Division 518 will hold a dance September 10 at California Hall, and Building Service Employees 87 will dance Saturday night at 109 Golden Gate avenue. Hospital Employees will hold their ball at Eagles' Hall. Department Store Employees thanked the Council for assistance in the present controversy with the department stores, and thanked all unions for their splendid co-operation. Office Employees are requesting financial assistance in their present situation on account of members being forced out through the controversy in the warehouses.

Nominations for Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention—John A. O'Connell received the nomination by several delegates, and motion was made and carried that the nominations be closed.

New Business—Moved that the Photo-Chrome Company, 4240 Hollis street, Emeryville, be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Receipts, \$367.53; expenditures, \$717.23.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

NOTE—The Council will not hold a meeting tonight, as this is September 9, Admission Day.

ALL ARE NOT COMMUNISTS

("The New Leader," New York)

With a congressional committee now investigating fascist and communist activities, it is to be hoped that its report and recommendations will be based upon a careful consideration of all the facts. The mere fact that any unions, or labor parties, or W. P. A. projects, are infested with communists, or that some local units are even ruled by them, does not make these units communist. By strategy, intrigue and plotting, by wearing out many opponents so that they no longer attend meetings, a minority of communists often rule an anti-communist majority. In all such cases it is important to ascertain the facts before concluding that any organization is "controlled by Moscow."

SPARKS OF GENIUS

A patent was filed every eight minutes in the United States last year, according to a Department of Commerce report, which says that inventors submitted 64,498 patents from June 30, 1937, to June 22, 1938.

State Positions Open

Seeking clerical workers in the Bay area who may desire to qualify for employment with the state, the State Personnel Board will hold several civil service examinations in the State building in San Francisco on Friday and Saturday, September 16 and 17.

Examinations will be held for the positions of assistant cashier clerk, duplicating machine operator and junior and intermediate clerks, according to Louis J. Kröeger, executive officer of the Personnel Board, who added that the tests are being given in San Francisco in order to secure eligibles to work in San Francisco and other Bay area cities. Salaries for the temporary positions to be filled range from \$80 a month for junior clerks to \$110 for assistant cashier clerks.

Applicants must be residents of the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara (south to Morgan Hill), Marin, Contra Costa, Napa, Sonoma (north to Guerneville), or of Vallejo or Benicia in Solano.

Applications to take the tests must be filed in person in the basement of the State building between 8 a. m. and 12 o'clock noon on Friday, September 16. Additional information concerning the tests may be secured from the San Francisco office of the State Personnel Board.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.

Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forreder Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Haas Bros. Candy Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Social Security News

California's distribution of unemployment compensation during the month of July amounted to \$2,350,884.27, according to announcement made by Carl L. Hyde, executive-director of the State Department of Employment.

Hyde said the July distribution brought the total amount paid claimants to July 31 to \$12,241,381.88. A total of 1,286,031 checks were written up to that date, with 250,103 written during July alone.

Hyde said that since January 1, 1938, a total of 359,460 claims for benefits have been filed with the Department of Employment.

Of this total, 86,725 claims were found to be non-payable in accordance with terms of the California Unemployment Reserves Act. Also, a total of 74,789 persons have exhausted their benefits for the benefit year in which they filed, and will not be eligible to further benefits until fifty-two weeks succeeding the date their first check was due.

Hyde pointed out that with the non-payable claims, and the benefits exhausted, the department is now paying, or is about to pay, on 197,946 claims for compensation.

Funds distributed in San Francisco amounted to \$293,219.14 for July, and this community has received a total of \$1,577,698.06 since the department commenced payments this year.

Every Employer Must Register

Every employer in California subject to the Unemployment Reserves Act has received a "notice of registration" certifying that his employees may be entitled to unemployment compensation should they be out of work in the future.

The notices were sent out in connection with a drive by the State Department of Employment to register every employer in this state, particularly those who hire from four to seven persons, inclusive.

It is estimated that several thousand employers in this category who became subject to the Act January 1, 1938, have failed to register, thereby endangering the probable compensation rights of their employees.

Subject employers are required to post the "notice of registration" in a conspicuous place so that their employees may know whether or not they are subject to provisions of the act.

Sufficient notices will be supplied employers on request to take care of branch offices and widely segregated places of business.

The department, according to James L. Matthews, Covina, chairman of the commission, re-emphasized its warning that all employers make certain they are registered with the department either as subject or non-subject to provisions of the act. The Unemployment Reserves Act requires that every employer in the state register.

Suits Filed Against Employers

The California Unemployment Reserves Commission has filed suits against the following asserted delinquent employers for failure to pay contributions to the Unemployment Trust Fund:

R. A. Roberts, doing business as "Bob's Finish Company," Los Angeles, \$180.04.

L. W. Peters, doing business as "Cannon System, Ltd.," Glendale, \$647.11.

Channel Packing Corporation, Newport Beach Township, Orange County, \$92.50.

C. H. Q. Corporation, Glendale, \$269.22.

Interest on State's Trust Fund

Interest paid on California's share of the Unemployment Trust Fund approximates almost \$5500 daily, according to announcement made by Carl L. Hyde, executive director of the State Department of Employment.

This figure represents interest on contributions

by California employers to the Unemployment Trust Fund. These contributions are deposited promptly with the federal Treasury at Washington, D. C.

Hyde said a recent report from Washington shows an additional \$461,552.96 has accrued to the fund for the second quarter of 1938, making the total received by California since January 1, 1936, \$1,713,025.52, an appreciable addition to the fund. The money is used for the sole purpose of paying benefits to eligible California workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own.

The daily interest obtained by California is sufficient to pay approximately 550 unemployment checks, Hyde said, as the checks average approximately \$10 apiece.

Proper Usage of Cards

California business men have been cautioned by the State Department of Employment to insist on proper usage of Social Security cards.

The Social Security account number, the department announced, has no significance whatever beyond its use for identification purposes under old-age pensions and unemployment compensation. A recent announcement by the Social Security Board states:

"The Social Security account number card should not be accepted by merchants as identification when exhibited by persons who want to open accounts or have checks cashed, nor should it be regarded by employers as evidence that young persons may be hired in accordance with child labor requirements."

The California department also added the statement that every person cashing an unemployment compensation check should show his Social Security card at the time, and pointed out that the Social Security number on the card and check should correspond.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NATIVE SONS

San Francisco has more Californians than any other city in the state, with 44 per cent of its population native-born, compared to only 20 per cent for Los Angeles.

Apartment House Owners In Accord With Union

A three-year collective bargaining agreement, which assures complete accord between the San Francisco apartment house industry and the Building Service Employees' Union, Local No. 14, was signed September 1 by the Apartment House Owners and Managers' Association, representing 300 San Francisco apartment houses, and the union.

The agreement was the climax to four months' negotiations between the union and association officials.

Provisions of the agreement include recognition of the union as sole bargaining agent, preferential hiring under full union conditions, increases in wages; an eight-hour, six-day week; one week's vacation with pay and seven recognized holidays.

It was declared there were indications that several hundred non-association members would subscribe to the conditions of the agreement.

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Warehousemen Refuse Terms of Employers

The strike (or lockout) of warehousemen in the Bay district which has closed some 120 or more plants in the last few weeks continues, and at last accounts showed no signs of immediate settlement. In reply to overtures of the employers President Read of the Warehousemen's Union said:

"Our union has made many concessions in our negotiations, but will not compromise to the extent of destroying that which it has taken four years to build. Your master open shop contract eliminates many of the gains which our union has obtained through bitter struggles and which we do not intend to give up. If your proposal is not made merely as a publicity stunt we are willing to meet with you at any time to discuss this."

The proposed agreement was based on the proposition of one contract for all groups in the industry.

As a result of the closing of the warehouses some anxiety has been expressed as to the possibility of a shortage of food supplies, as various city stores have reported dwindling supplies in some lines.

At a meeting on Tuesday last of grocers connected with the Association of San Francisco Distributors F. A. Tissier, secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association, said he had been informed of a shortage of sugar and salt in the city, and said he understood shelves of individual dealers were becoming bare of other items.

Tissier said there had been no general complaints from the grocery stores as yet, but if conditions became acute a meeting probably would be held with the wholesalers to arrange for new supplies.

Closing of liquor warehouses has developed a shortage in some brands, distributors said.

Holes were showing on the shelves of some druggists, due to the warehouse closing in that field, according to W. Gnerich, secretary of the Retail Druggists' Association.

However, druggists are bringing in supplies from Los Angeles, and there is no definite shortage, said Gnerich.

"The San Francisco druggists are learning to be country druggists—getting their supplies once or twice a week instead of daily," the secretary said.

POSTAL CLERKS' REPRESENTATIVE

William I. Horner, Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed legislative representative of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and editor of its official publication, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Since 1935 he has been a national vice-president and member of the executive committee of the clerks' organization. He is a graduate lawyer and a member of the Tennessee bar.

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Report by Department Of Industrial Relations

From the August report made to the Governor by Director T. A. Reardon of the California State Department of Industrial Relations the following items are epitomized:

The Industrial Accident Commission has realized for many years that the lack of uniformity in the safety laws, orders and regulations of the various states has contributed materially in retarding the progress of accident prevention.

Seeking Uniform Regulation

Since the Western Safety Conference met in San Francisco in 1935 the commission has been actively working with similar bodies in other states in an attempt to get as much uniformity as was practicable. A comparison of the various state regulations has been compiled and this report will be presented to the conference to be held in Los Angeles the week beginning September 12.

The commission has held a meeting with the contractors for the Shasta Dam, which is a part of the Central Valley Water Project, and has made provisions for an intensive accident prevention program during the construction of this large dam. This plan will become effective when the contractors start the preliminary work. It is estimated that completion of the project will require five years.

New Workmen's Compensation Forms

In the compensation department of the commission 687 original applications were filed during the calendar month of July, and 755 original decisions rendered. During the same period 115 petitions for rehearing were filed and 88 either denied or granted. There were 207 supplemental pleadings filed and 278 supplemental matters decided.

New forms have been prepared which it is hoped will be of aid in elimination of misunderstandings and result in uniform interpretations in workmen's compensation cases. Copies of these forms may be had at the Inspection Rating Bureau, 114 Sansome street.

Wage Adjustments and Special Permits

In the division of industrial welfare readjustments of piece rate earnings in the fruit and vegetable canning and nut-cracking industries, and affecting 4980 workers, added over \$15,000 to earnings of the latter. Licenses for beginners to work at rates below the rates set for experienced workers were issued to 178 women and minors, and seventy-one special permits were issued to women handicapped by age or physical disability.

During the month the division of immigration and housing inspected sixty-one labor camps and reinspected two, of which eleven were listed as good, thirty-three fair and seventeen bad. In the camps inspected it was found that 3465 occupants were American-born, while 1846 were foreign-born; of these 2026 were men, 1531 women and 1754 children.

Camp and Labor Law Violations

The labor camp inspection for the month was confined principally to the agricultural camps, with a few logging and lumber camps included. The division's activity in agricultural labor camps is receiving support and encouragement from many sources. Also, workers employed in agriculture are finding their way into the division offices with complaints against camps not maintained up to the minimum requirements.

Complaints of violations of labor laws received by the division of labor statistics and law enforcement totaled 2303 in July. Of the complaints received 2086 were of violations of wage laws, and 217 were complaints of violations of other labor laws. In July \$35,095.88 was collected in wage claims. Wage claims settled totaled 876. The amount of unpaid wages collected per wage claim settled was \$40.06.

BALTIMORE TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE

Operations of every major truck company in Baltimore were paralyzed on September 1 as more than 3000 truck drivers struck for wage increases approximating 20 per cent. Virtually all of the smaller trucking concerns also were tied up as union drivers walked off the job. The walkout order was issued after breakdown of negotiations for a new contract with operators. The strike was called by the Freight Drivers and Helpers' Union, a subsidiary of the A. F. of L. Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union.

DESTRUCTION OF MODERN WARFARE

Congressman Tom Amlie of Wisconsin has called upon the American people to consider the ways and means of staying out of war, "for," he declared, "modern war destroys what it touches beyond the hope of rehabilitation."

FRONT END NOISE

Noise in the front end of cars with the coil spring type of knee-action may be caused by sand or gravel on the spring seat, according to the emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association.



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